Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. [II.] MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1803. No. 727.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Hafthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

April 16.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elafticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 15.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, GEO. TRIPLETT, } *Ex'tors.*

March 1. d

Just Received and for Sale,

Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. *Also,*

A few boxes of excellent Havanna SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18. d

BRIDGES.

On Tuesday the third of May next, being the second day of Prince William court, at the court house of said county, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, will be let to the lowest bidder,

The building of two Bridges, of stone; one over Cedar Run, near Cornwallis's Ford, and the other over Broad Run, near Atwell's Ford. A plan will be shewn on the day of sale, by the commissioners. Bond with satisfactory security will be required. Two thousand dollars are now ready subject to the orders of the Commissioners.

James Ewell,
Thos. Lee, sen.
Charles Ewell,
Bernard Hooe, jun. } Court Comm'ers.

April 8. dds

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries, and

ENGLISH COAL,

for sale on board the barque Henry, Capt. Trotter, just arrived from Liverpool. Apply to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of English Slate for covering houses; Port, Dry Lisbon, & Calcavello Wines in qr. casks; soft shell'd Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates, Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in casks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cotton in bags.

March 31. d

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's wharf—ALSO, a few boxes of fresh Prunes for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Mulatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant countenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver, is a good workman at that business, and a remarkable good hand in a brickyard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind. I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away before, so I expect he has been inticed off by some artful villain; if it be the case, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow at their peril, as in that case they may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

GOODS for SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

By private bargain, before the 8th day of next month, the

STOCK of GOODS,

of an extensive and well assorted retail store—the goods imported by the proprietors. Only a small advance on the cost will be required, and liberal credit given upon bond and approved security. Apply to Mr. Brown, Dumfries.

April 12. d8thM

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hhds. first quality, Muscovado Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
500 Spanish Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. eo.

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

To Rent,

From the first day of June next,

A two story Brick House on Duke street, well finished and every necessary building annexed to it. Also,

To Let, or for Sale,

A valuable vacant Lot adjoining the Bank, on Cameron street. For terms apply to

LAWRENCE HOOFF, sen.

April 15. d10t

A few bushels of

CLOVER SEED,

just received and for sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

4th Mo. 14. d3t

John Gardner Ladd

HAS FOR SALE,

At his warehouse, Prince street wharf, on very reasonable term, for cash, or approved credit,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
India and Havanna white do.
Loaf do.
Coffee in bags,
W. India and N. England Rum,
French Brandy, Holland Gin, } of the best quality,
Fresh Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial } TEAS,
India Cottons,
Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Russia Duck and Sheetings,
Irish Linens,
Bar Iron, cotton and wool Cards,
Sole Leather, Shoes of all sorts,
Pepper, Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Brimstone, Allum and Copperas,
Window Glass,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Wrought and cut Nails,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
Soap, Cheese, Oil,
Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, } WINES,
A few boxes excellent Claret,
A few baskets excellent French Cordial,
Boxes of Olives and Capers,
Salt, prime and mess Beef,
3 bales hatters' Wool,
5 bls. Verdigrise,
A few bags fresh Hops,
boxes of Raisins,
casks Pearl Ashes,
do. Salt Petre,
Manufactured Tobacco,
Nova Scotia Grindstones,
Rhode Island Lime,
3 boxes Writing Paper,
A few pair elegant Looking Glasses,
A few packages English Glass Ware, assorted,
Tea table setts of China, Nankeens,
Mens' fine and coarse Hats, &c.

Also,

A small quantity of COTTON YARN, suited for knitting or weaving, at a much cheaper rate than can be afforded from a common wheel.

April 15. d

For Sale,

Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

4th Mo. 5. d

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 21st of April at 10 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold to the best bidder,

That Valuable PROPERTY,

to wit:

One House and Lot of ground on Prince Street, now occupied by Mr. R. Young, the House is well finished; the lot fronts on Prince Street 22 feet and in depth 132 feet.—Another House and lot on the West side of Washington street, between Prince and Duke Street, fronting on Washington 22 feet, and in depth 123 feet. Also three Lots of ground on Cameron street, between Pitt and Washington streets, 24 feet front and 101 feet and 7 inches in depth, to a 12 feet ally. The whole of the above property in fee simple and clear of all incumbrance. Terms &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 9. d.

Notice.

The subscribers being appointed agents for delivering Mr. Carey's FAMILY BIBLE in Alexandria, and the country adjacent—this is to inform those who hold subscriptions, that the Bibles are just come to hand, and are now ready for delivery at their book and stationary store in King street.

R. and J. GRAY.

Who have lately received,

A large supply of English and American WRITING PAPER,

of different qualities, & a good assortment of Latin and [illegible] BOOKS, for wholesale and retail.

April 9. d

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called *Bell Plains* and *Hickory Bottom*, late the property and residence of George Lee Waugh, deceased. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling house, with four rooms on each floor, and passage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and smoke house; bounded on one side by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fishery, and abundance of wild fowl in the season. This land will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person desirous of viewing it, will be shewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can also shew all the lines.

If this land is not disposed of by private sale, it will be set up to the highest bidder, at Mr. Estes's tavern in Fredericksburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be shewn to those who wish to purchase.

Two thirds of the purchase money must be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For other particulars apply to the subscriber, who is authorised by the Devisees to bargain for the same.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.

King George County, Doegg, April 5, 1803. } dds

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Thomas Moore, a *Bankrupt*, that on Wednesday the 30th day of April, 1803, between the hours of three and five o'clock, at the Clerk's Office of Alexandria county, a certificate of discharge will be given to the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilty, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this twelfth day of April, 1803.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

April 12. d30thA

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

From the N. Y. EVENING POST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No. 15.

BANK STOCK.

HAVING disposed of the question of right it only remains that we examine that of expediency. This has been so fully and satisfactorily discussed by Mr. Bayard, that little else remains than to adapt his remarks to a newspaper essay.

Upon this head, said Mr. Bayard, there are two questions:

1st. Whether the stock was sold for the best price the market afforded?

2d. If not—whether the loss was compensated by any advantage which the government derived from undertakings upon the part of the purchaser?

I am furnished with a price current, which I believe to be accurate, of the Bank Stock at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and London, about the time when the sale was made by the commissioners.

It states the following to have been the prices.

BOSTON.

1802—July 12. United States Bank Stock 150, dividend off.

NEW YORK.

1802—April	14, 21,	150
May	1,	
	22,	149
	25,	150
June	8,	150
	18,	153 1-3
	19,	154
July	9,	151
	16,	151

PHILADELPHIA.

1802—July	1,	151
	3,	150
	7,	151
	10,	151½
	15,	152½
	21,	154
	23, 24, 26, 27,	153½

LONDON.

1802—Feb.	9,	153½
April	7,	155½
	27,	158 *advice recd. 4th June.*
June	10,	155
July	24,	151

These prices were taken from actual sales. I shall assume the value of the stock at 150, tho' the average price stated would warrant a higher rate.

The sale made by the commissioners was in June 1802, & the payments were to be made at the following periods, in Amsterdam:

1803—1st January,	605,000 guilders.	
1st February,	685,000 do.	
1st March,	425,000 do.	
1st June,	1,425,000 do.	16½ stivers

In consequence of this arrangement, the purchaser received two dividends upon the Bank Stock, before any payment was made on his part, which of course composes part of the profit of his bargain.

The shares sold, 2220, at 150 were worth, dols.	1,332,000
The two dividends, at 32 dollars upon a share, amounted to	75,480
The value, therefore, the U. States parted with was	1,407,480
The sale was in fact made at 145, and yielded only	1,287,600
The United States plainly, therefore, lost dols.	119,880

When recurrence is had to the times of payment allowed to the purchaser, he may fairly be considered as deriving the benefit of two dividends and an half, upon the stock instead of two, as the payments are protracted by successive instalments, and the last instalment exceeding 1,400,000 guilders, is not payable till June, 1803. But on an estimate undeniable, and as low as any gentleman can contend for, the United States incur a certain loss of dolls. 119,880.

We are now to enquire what benefit afforded by the contract will compensate this loss.

It is stated by the commissioners, that Mr. Baring, the purchaser, in consideration of the sale of the stock at 45 per cent. advance, undertook to pay in Amsterdam, guilders, 3,140,487 16½ at the rate of 41 cents the guilder. The result of this engagement, on the part of Mr. Baring, depends upon the course of exchange at the time between the United States and Amsterdam, or between the U. States and London, and London and Amsterdam.

The commissioners state the rate of exchange, between this country and Holland, at 41 cents the guilder, and the exchange between England and Holland to have been 10 guilders 8 stivers per pound sterling, which is 12 stivers below par. This information, they say, was collected by the Secretary of the Treasury, in an excursion to Philadelphia and New-York. I do not know that the information is incorrect, but it is not complete. It does not state the exchange between the United States and London. According to communications which I have received, and in which I can confide—the following were the rates of exchange:

Course of Exchange in New-York and Philadelphia, on London.

1802—March,	96 to 97	
April,	98	
May,	99	
June, July,	from par to 2 per cent. advance.	

In Boston and Salem on London.

1802, June 10, 98 per cent.

In London upon Amsterdam.

	Guilders.	Stivers.
1802, April 30,	10	16 per *l. st.*
May	10	15 do.
June 11,	10	17 do.
25,	10	18 do.
July 9,	10	17 do.
20,	10	17½ do.

It will be recollected, that 11 guilders to the poud sterling, is the par of exchange.

Now if the statements which I have made be correct as to the course of exchange, the commissioners so far from having gained any thing for the U. States by the purchase of bills on Holland at 41 cents the guilder, have added to our loss and to the profit of the purchaser of the stock. In March, April and May, bills on London might have been brought under par—during and subsequent to the same period, bills in London on Amsterdam, might have been purchased also under par. The government therefore might have remitted the instalment of the Dutch debt to Amsterdam, by the way of London, have allowed a commission of one per cent. for the operation, and yet made the remittance at par, and probably below it. This certainly was practicable, when during the period referred to, the average of exchange between the United States and London, was 2 per cent. below par, and the exchange between London and Amsterdam more than half per cent. below par. Let me now ask what have the commissioners saved by their contract to compensate the sacrifice of 20 dollars upon each of the 2220 shares of the stock, which they sold.

They have sold our stock considerably below the market price, and have taken bills on Holland, in order to indemnify the United States, at a rate nearly 2½ per cent above par, when the remittance might have been made at par. And it will be remembered at the same time, that a fund producing 8 per cent to the United States, was sacrificed to make this remittance, when there was a dead unproductive capital in the Treasury, which might have been more beneficially employed to accomplish the same purpose.

It is undeniable, that a sacrifice was made of dollars 20 on each share, amounting upon the whole sale to dollars 44,400. The two dividends were also sacrificed, amounting to dollars 75,480, and making an aggregate loss to the U. States of 119,880—and the compensation for this loss is an agreement to remit dolls. 1,287,600, to Amsterdam, for a premium of 2½ per cent amounting to the sum of dollars 32,190 when even this premium might have been saved, by due attention, and proper management.

This premium paid for the remittance ought to be added to the loss of the United States in the transaction, and will increase it to the sum of 152,070 dolls.

The excuse for this sacrifice is a speculative suggestion of the commissioners, that if the government had come into the market in order to purchase bills to the amount of the instalment to be paid in Holland, their demand must have raised the price of bills greatly above par.

But why was not the experiment made, and made at that period of the year when bills were low, and extended to the different commercial towns of the United States? By the report of the commissioners, it would seem that applications were made only to the Bank of the United States and the Manhattan Bank. A contract of this description was not properly the business of any Bank and therefore it could not be expected that any Bank would enter into the contract without a certain prospect of extraordinary profit. The Bank of the U. States would have nothing to do with the business, & the Manhattan bank offered to make the remittance at 43 cts. the guilder. —This offer I will shew presently, was more advantageous to the government than the one accepted. But what I consider a just ground of complaint against the conduct of the commissioners, is that more industry was not employed to purchase bills with the idle money in the Treasury in our different trading towns. Considering the large remittances annually made to England, the demand of the government could not have materially affected the market, if a competition had been excited. But it would seem as if a veil of secrecy had been thrown over the transaction, and I believe I am warranted in saying, that scarcely a merchant in the U. States was informed of the treaty with Mr. Baring until it was completed.

It will now be shewn, that the terms offered by the Manhattan Bank were more beneficial than those acceded to by the government. A very short statement demonstrates the position. The profit allowed to Mr. Baring was 20 dollars on each bank Share and two dividends—amounting to the sum of 119,880 dollars. In consideration of this allowance, Mr. Baring undertook to pay in Amsterdam 1,287,600 dollars at 41 cents the guilder. The Manhattan Bank, without any other profit, offered to pay the same sum in Amsterdam at 43 cents the guilder. The difference is two cents the guilder, which is less than 5 per cent. But calculating the difference at 5 per cent. it amounts only to the sum of 64,380 dols. The profit allowed to Mr. Baring was 119,880 dols. As the Manhattan Bank offered to take the contract at 64,380 dollars, their terms were of consequence 55,500 dollars lower than those accepted. Why was this sum of money thrown away? The solidity of the Bank, or their competency to perform the operation was not doubted. And yet the government have preferred to give 55,500 dollars more than the Bank demanded, to an individual to undertake to make the remittance.

Thus, we have seen that the commissioners have made a sale which they were not warranted by any law to make; and in making this sale, they have incurred a certain loss of more than *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*. It is not our intention to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has been absolutely corrupt in this transaction; though we fix the charge of waste upon him: yet we shall not go so far as to attribute it to fraud. Because the former administration merely appropriated to one public object a surplus of public money which had originally been destined to another object, but was not wanted, their reputations have been assailed by the party now in power with all the violence of the most unrestrained calumny. The exercise of this discretionary power although attended with no loss to the Treasury, was branded in the democratic prints as a frightful scene of iniquity. It was said to be a wanton waste of public treasure unparralleled in the history of the most profligate government." Mr. Pickering and Mr. Wolcot were called "high state criminals." We should be ashamed to imitate our opponents so far as to apply such language even to the transaction before us; altho' it is one which charity can at best defend only on the score of utter ignorance of our markets in a foreigner, who to say the best of it, has been very injudiciously and improperly, placed at the head of the American administration.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris papers to the 22d inst. which announce the meeting of the legislative body on the preceeding day: the first object intended for their discussion is the civil code.

As our paper was about to be put to press, we received a Moniteur one day after, viz. of the 23d inst this paper contains an official view of the present situation of the Republic, prepared for the Legislative body, to whom it is to be conveyed by three of the members. The important and curious paper is sign by Bonaparte; its substance is as follows:

It begins by complimenting the senate on the increasing industry of the Republic, and the union amongst its Citizens. "The execution of the Concordat, on the result of which the enemies of public order have rested their guilty hopes, have been productive of the most happy effects. The principel of an enlightened religion, the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff and the firmness of goverment, have triumphed over every obstacle; mutual sacrifices have united the Ministers of Religion; and the Gallican Church revives by their unanimity,"

It is stated, that in the Departments which were visited by the first consul, he every where received complete testimonies of a return to those principles which are the strength and happiness of society.

Several Departments, in which particular observations on the subject of Religion, &c. where made are specified. The Report then takes a view of the different institutions for public instruction, such as the military school, the National Institution, &c. and subjoins remarks on the several and relative degrees of the Senate and effects produced by the Senatus Consultum, which gave the people the exercise of those rights that had been admitted by the Constituted Assembly; it concludes with remarking—"That if institutions are to be judged of by their efforts, none ever had a more favorable result than the Organic Senatus Consultum in question, as from that period there only remained to the enemies of the country an important hatred."

After some remarks on the cession of Elba to France, by which she acquired a mild and industrious people two beautiful ports, and a valuable mine, it mentions the reasons why that Island should not be subject, to the same laws which apply to the Continent. With respect to the Piedmont, it contains the following passage: "The abdication of the sovereign, the wish of the people, existing circumstances had placed Piedmont in the power of France. Amidst the nations with which that kingdom was surrounded, and the different sentiments that prevailed amongst her inhabitants, she could neither support her own independence, nor the expences of Monarchy; but united to France, she will enjoy both security and grandeur, while her laborious and enlightened Citizens will extend their talents and industry in the midst of the arts and of peace."

A view is now taken of the internal situation of France, the object of which is to praise the vigilance of the Magistrates for their attention to justice; the Military for their rigid discipline; and the Gendarmerie, for their activity in the suppression of popular disorders. With respect to the agriculture of the Republic it is stated to have attained a degree of perfection beyond that of the most boasted systems in Europe. The Veterinary art has also been encouraged by premiums, and attempts every where made to improve the quality of wool by the introduction of foreign stocks. Manufactures of every kind are in a progressive state of increase, and nothing is wanting to their success but a more extensive employment of capital, which is however, rapidly withdrawing from hazardous speculations in the stocks to the more profitable and patriotic occupation. Lastly, it is stated that upwards of 20,000 French manufacturers, who were dispersed throughout Europe, have by the protection and benevolence of the government, returned to pursue their respective vocations in the Republic. The manufactures of Lyons, and Campiegne, are particularly noticed for their rapid approximation to their former opulence.

In the repair of the public roads, it is observed, that 24,000,000 livres have been expended, and 14 of which were produced by the toll duty. Amongst the new roads just completed are the Simplon, Mont Cenis, and the Mont Genevre; those in a state of forwardness are a large road from Genoa to Marseilles, and another which is to run from St. Esprit to Gap. Many new establishments are building at Fontivy; and amongst other improvements, there will be a Grand Canal. The operation carrying on for improvement of the canal for uniting the navigation of the Seine, the Saone, the Doubs, and the Rhine, are also mentioned; and the funds for the carrying on these works are stated to be equal to their completion. In different canals and dykes to which improvements have been extended, the owners of boats and barges, instead of opposing the measures, have contributed to their success.

After taking a survey of various measures of defence compleated along the coast, the report adverts to the situation of the colonies in the West-Indies. The islands of Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucia are stated to have been surrendered in the height of prosperity; Guadaloupe is in a good state of cultivation and Guiana is rapid in rising from its obscurity, "St. Domingo," says the report, "had submitted and the author of its troubles was in the power of France, every thing in short, announced the return of its prosperity, when by a horrid disease, it was devoted to renewed calamity"; but the plague that desolated our army has now ceased its ravages, and the forces that remain in the colony, together with those which will speedily arrive, cannot fail to restore it to peace and prosperity."

Amongst other branches of Commerce, it appears that the utility of the fisheries has not been overlooked—while more important commercial expeditions are either projected or completed for the Western Colonies, the Isle of France, and the Indies. Some remarks are made on the judicious choice of officers for the cham-

bers of commerce, that are established in different parts of the republic.

The army and the marines are stated to be making the most rapid progress in their respective tactics, while in consequence of the exposure of the frauds of contractors, together with an improved system of economy, the soldier is better fed and cloathed, and the savings which he is enabled to make from his pay, attach him as strongly to his colours as to his family.

With respect to the finances, their sources are every where increasing. In the 6th year it was supposed that the contribution, &c. amounted to 50,000,000, part of which were three or four years in arrear; at present there is not a deficiency of 3,000,000. Every branch of Administration becomes more productive, and that of the Registry, from its abundance, is a proof of the rapid circulation of capital, and the increase of commerce. Several alterations in the different offices of government are stated in the report to have been proposed, but delayed from the maxim that every change is injurious. The executive, however, expresses its intention to pay the most profound consideration to the hints it has received.

Although the excess of revenue has been very considerable, yet there have been unforeseen and extraordinary expences: these arose out of the necessity of reconquering the two colonies, and of re-establishing the power and organization of the metropolis; but notwithstanding these extensive operations, the resources that remain are sufficient to secure the capital from a return of penury, and to defeat monopolizing combinations. The report then refers to the contents of the different accounts belonging to the different departments of finance and public treasure, and urges the necessity of giving to France the civil code which has been so long promised, and so anxiously expected. The projects of laws have been formed under the inspection of the Government and the same principles, as formerly, continue to prevail against the legislators, by which the wisdom of the regulations they may adopt will be insured.

In giving a sketch of the repose tranquility of the continent, the Italian Republic the report assert, is strengthened by the unanimity of its inhabitants, while the judicious proceedings of its administration, together with its military force, have already given it the character & appearance of a long established state, and if the same wisdom continues to prevail, its destiny will still be more prosperous.

"Liguira placed under a mixed constitution, beholds at its head, and in its authority those citizens who are most distinguished by their virtues, their fortune, and their intellects."

"Batavia is gradually regaining possession of the colonies restored to her by the peace; but she ought never to forget that France can be to her only the most useful friend, or the most dangerous enemy."

"In Germany the last stipulations of the treaty of Luneville are near their completion."

"Prussia, Bavaria, and all the secular princes who had possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, have obtained on the opposite bank adequate indemnification."

"The house of Austria, in the bishopriks of Saltzbourg, Aichstett, Trent and Bixten, as well as in most parts of Passau, finds an equivalent for what it has lost in Tuscany."

"Thus by the happy concurrence of France and Russia, every permanent interest is consulted; and from the midst of that storm, which appeared to be pregnant with destruction, the Germanic Empire, that empire so necessary to the equilibrium and the repose of Europe, arises with great strength, by being composed of elements more homogenious and better combined, and adapted to the circumstances and ideas of the present age."

"A French Ambassador is at Constantinople, who is authorised to strengthen the ties that attach us to a power which seems to waver, but whom it is our interest to support and consolidate."

"Some British troops still remain in Alexandria and Malta: of this our government had a right to complain; but it has learned that the ships destined to convey them to Europe are in the Mediterranean."

The Government secures to the people the peace of the continent, and it may be permitted to hope for the continuation of a maritime peace; this peace is required and wished for by all parties; and to observe it, the Government will do whatever is compatible with national honor, and essentially connected with the strict execution of treaties. But in England two parties dispute for power: One has concluded the peace, and is decidedly inclined to maintain it; while the other has sworn an implacable hatred to France; hence arises that fluctuation in opinions, and in the Senate that attitude which is at once pacific and threatening. As long as this contest of parties continues, there are certain prudential measures necessary on the part of the republic. Five hundred thousand men must be ready to defend and to avenge it. What a strange necessity is imposed by miserable passions upon two nations whose attachments arise from an equal interest and a general inclination.

"But whatever may be the success of intrigue in London, the party will not succeed in forming new alliances with other powers; and our government tells them with well founded pride, that England cannot now encounter France? But let us entertain better hopes, and rather believe that in the British Cabnet, there will in future be heard only the councils of wisdom, and the voice of humanity.

"Yes without doubt, the peace will be consolidated, and the connection between the two governments will assume that character of benevolence so congenial to their mutual interests. A happy repose will cause the long calamities of a disastrous war to be buried in oblivion, and France and England, by continuing to their reciprocal happiness will merit the approbation of the universe.

"The First Consul,
(Signed)
BONAPARTE.

"By order of the First Consul,
"The Secretary of State,
(Signed)
H. B. MARET.

NEW YORK, April 15.

To the politeness of Captain Sterling, of the Mercury from Liverpool, the Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* is indebted for a file of London papers to the evening of the 8th March—the latest brought by the vessel. We subjoin the principal; articles by which it will be discovered that at the date of our last accounts business of considerable moment agitated the British Cabinet; that some important political changes were expected to take place shortly; and that the rumours afloat had occasioned a serious depression of the funds.

In addition to the intelligence collected from the London papers, captain Sterling informs us that on the evening previous to his sailing several press gangs scoured the streets of Liverpool, and secured for the service of the navy such seamen as could not produce a written protection.

Letters were received yesterday by several commercil houses in this city from Messrs. Cropper, Benson, & Co. of Liverpool dated the 10th of March, of which the following is a copy.

"The Mayor of of Liverpool this morning received a letter from one of our Members of Parliament, stating that a Message had been sent to the House of Commons by the King, ordering the Militia to be embodied; and that *WAR* was very very much expected. He wrote in great haste, just before the departure of the post, and had not time to enlarge."

LONDON, *March* 7.

Sir Richard Strachan, according to letters from Gibraltar of the 9th ult put in there on his way to Malta, with orders for the evacuation of the island. That such orders have been sent out we stated some time ago. All doubt upon the subject was removed by the exposition of the state of the French Republic lately published by the French Government. We are anxious to know whether any alteration has been made in the stipulation of the Treaty of Amiens with respect to Malta. We are inclined to believe that no alteration has been made.

An article from Brussels says, that the expedition intended for Louisiana is now composed of two frigates, one cutter, and fifteen large transports, on board of which the troops are to be embarked, as well as arms, warlike stores of every description, and all the articles that are to be sent for the use of the colony. It may be depended on, that the expedition will sail about the 10th or 12th of March.

Our correspondent at the Hague informs us, that the French Ambassador has informed the Dutch Directory, that the French Government leaves it to the Dutch to act as it thinks proper with respect to the Dutch rescriptions. At the same time the French Ambassador notified, that from each of the two demibrigades that were to embark at Helvoetsluys for Louisiana, there would remain a battalion in Europe, to act as a depot for the said troops.—Those two battalions are to leave the Dutch territory, as soon as the brigades have embarked.

The Austrian troops have on a sudden received orders not to quit Passau.

A great number of bodies, civil and military, had subscribed, and paid the sums subscribed, for the erection of a monument to the first consul, who has given orders to the Ministers for Internal and for Military Affairs, to signify his thanks to the subscribers, and to give them to understand that it will be better to leave that which they had in view to the judgment of posterity.

March 8.

Another Dutch Mail arrived yesterday evening. A letter from Constantinople, by this conveyance, states that a Negociation carried on by the British in favour of the Beys had at last terminated in an arrangement, by which the Beys are to be suffered to live in privacy in a village in Upper Egypt, as subjects to the Porte. In consequence of this arrangement, it is said the evacuation of Egypt by our troops was immediately to take place. They were to proceed to Malta.

The Royal Family's unexpected departure from Windsor, yesterday morning, was occasioned by the arrival of some dispatches, which his Majesty received in the morning, at seven o'clock, by the Messenger from Ministers, in consequence of a meeting which they held on Sunday evening—His Majesty gave immediate directions for preparations to be made for going to London with all possible speed. A few minutes before eight o'clock his Majesty's Hobby Groom was dispatched to London, to order the horses to meet the Royal Family at Rounslow. The Messenger made such good speed that he arrived at the Mews at a quarter before ten.

At three o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at the Queen's House, which his Majesty attended; and there were present the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Hobart, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Bragge, &c.——The Council sat for a considerable time.

The commander of every ship in the harbour of Portsmouth has received orders to repair to Spithead with all possible dispatch.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

From the New-York Gazette.

Strong probability of a renewal of the WAR betwen Great-Britain and France.

Captain Sterling, of the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, is the bearer of Great News. He informs, that on the day of his departure, (the 10th of March) an express arrived at Liverpool from London. An immediate impress of seamen took place, both on shore and on board of vessels on the eve of sailing—and nothing was talked of but WAR and a change of Ministy. This news is not barely verbal; it comes to us in an official form, as will appear by the following letter, which, with others, corroborative of this account, was received on board the Mercury after she was under way, by a dispatch boat.

Copy of a letter from J. GASCOIGNE, Member of Parliament for Liverpool, to the Mayor of Liverpool, dated London, March 8.

(COPY)

"Dear Sir,

WAR is expected—a message this day from the King to the House to that tendency—Militia expected to be called out to guard against invasion.—Stocks down four per cent.—Mr. Pitt, it is supposed, will return soon to power—I've time to add no more, it being 6 o' clock.

"J. GASCOIGNE."

"*London, March* 8.

A letter from Liverpool, dated 10th March, says—"The London papers received this day, mentioned a decline in the price of stocks; and rumours in circulation of a change of ministry; but so far as can de judged, there is no reason to apprehend any renewal of hostilities."

A Liverpool price current of the 8th of March, mentions the price of American exports as generally declining.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon,

THE SCHOONER
MARY,
As she now lies at Hunter's ship yard, together with all her materials, which may be seen on application to the subscriber.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 18.

Public Vendue.

Will be added to to-morrow's Sales,
Six half pipes Bordeaux Brandy,
AND
Three pipes Holland Gin,
at 60 days, for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY the 5th May next, will be sold on the premises,
SEVERAL HANDSOME
Building Lots of Ground,
in fee simple, situate on Fairfax and Gibbon streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 18. eods

T. BRUFF, Dentist,

HAVING as many appointments with grown persons, as he can fill with convenience, begs leave to address the parents and guardians of children. Those who have the welfare of their charge truly at heart, must wish them to grow up with sound and regular teeth; this desirable object may be obtained at the moderate yearly subscription of TWO DOLLARS each.

For their information he will state one case of many: his own daughter, at seven years of age, had four front teeth growing sideways toward the front of her mouth; by proper treatment they have recovered their position in less than a year, and by further attention she will have a sound and regular set, instead of that deformity and premature decay, which nature, if left to herself, would have produced.

N. B. Those who wish to subscribe must make immediate application at Mr. Gadsby's.

April 18. eo3t

Notice

Is hereby given to the Creditors of Wm. Bell, *a Bankrupt,*

THAT on Saturday the 30th of April, 1803, between the hours of three and four o'clock, at the Clerk's Office of Alexandria county, a certificate of discharge will be given to the said Bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the Honorable William Kilty, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District Court of Columbia, this sixteenth day of April, 1803.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

April 30. d30thA

GOODS for SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
By private bargain, before the 8th day of next month, the
STOCK of GOODS,
of an extensive and well assorted retail store—the goods imported by the proprietors. Only a small advance on the cost will be required, and liberal credit given on bond and approved security. Apply to Messrs. Alex. Henderson and Co. Alexandria, or Mr. Brown, Dumfries.

April 12. d8thM

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 hls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,
April 2. d

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.
BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.
WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.
Alex. Feb. 28. d

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan. 19. d

ABEL WILLIS
Has just received,
Fresh Lemons by the box,
Apples by the bl.
Fresh Limes,
Sweet Cider by the bl.
And a general Assortment of Groceries.
March 22. d

Notice.

THE subscriber finding his written and verbal notices disregarded, thus publicly forewarns all persons from trespassing on the enclosure adjoining his house, and bounded on the east by Mr. Swift's lots and Col. Hooe's farm. The damages which his fences have sustained will no longer be permitted—but recourse had to law.

The trespasses are most frequent on *Sundays, opposite the Catholic Church.*

ALEX. HENDERSON.
April 15. eo3t

Cash given for rags.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER
Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following
Valuable Medicines,
Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could restrain, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.
P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forgerson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENG
Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stool—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased first in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a merr-mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. No tone of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.
This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.
A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED
Dr. HAHN's ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.
Feb. 18. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

AND C
VOL. III.]

Sales by Aucti

On WEDNESD
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at Store, the corner of King streets.
Rum in hhds. and b
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
White and brown Soap in
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GO
—AMONG WHICH AR

Broad Cloths,	Irish L
Cassimeres,	Calico
Kerseys,	Thread
Coatings,	Chintz
Halfthicks,	Bedtick
Fearnaught,	Oznabu
Blankets,	Sewing
Planes,	Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Hand
Worsted and other Stockings,	India C &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Au
April 16.

Public Vendue

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at Store,
Rum in hogsheads and
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy i
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and ja
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GO
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburg
Muslins and Muslin Hand'
India Muslins and Table C
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Arti
P. G. MARSTEL
April 19.

Notice.

All persons having cla
against the estate of *William Tri* Round-Hill, deceased, are requ bring them forward for adjustm payment; and all those indebted estate, are respectfully called upon immediate payment to the Execu being their anxious wish to close accounts, and settle with the leg soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE,
GEO. TRIPLETT, } Ex
March 1.

Just Received and for Sale,
Sweet Oranges, Lemons,
and Cocoa Nuts. *Also,*
A few boxes of excellent H
na SEGARS.
March 18. J. DYS